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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Indonesia – Earthquake

Fact Sheet #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

June 6, 2006

NOTE: The last fact sheet was dated June 5, 2006.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 6, a third USAID/OFDA airlift containing two additional emergency medical kits arrived in Yogyakarta Province. The final two emergency medical kits are scheduled to arrive on June 8, completing the delivery of all eight kits. Each kit serves the medical needs of 10,000 people for three months.
- At the June 6 humanitarian coordination meeting, the Indonesian military (TNI) representative reported 87,176 houses completely destroyed, 130,200 houses with moderate to major damage and 153,180 slightly damaged. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) plans to investigate every damage report in order to compile final, official figures. The GOI reports that all affected areas are now accessible by road.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE¹
Dead	5,782	GOI TNI – June 6
	5,782	GOI DEPSOS – June 5
	6,241	GOI SATKORLAK – June 3
Injured	36,300	GOI DEPSOS – June 5
Homes Damaged or Destroyed	370,556	GOI TNI – June 6
	370,525	GOI DEPSOS – June 5

Total USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance Provided for the Indonesia Earthquake \$1,805,314

Total USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance Pledged for the Indonesia Earthquake \$5,000,000

CURRENT SITUATION

Shelter

- Shelter continues to be the top priority for relief and recovery activities. The goal of the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) shelter strategy is to ensure safe, adequate, and habitable shelter for earthquake-affected populations prior to the onset of the rainy season in late October. According to the USAID/DART, emergency shelter programs that rely on salvaged materials and enhance the self-reliance of affected populations are most appropriate in this response.

Water and Sanitation

- The USAID/DART reports that hygiene supplies and latrine construction are urgently needed. In some areas, the earthquake destroyed up to 85 percent of the sanitation infrastructure. The construction of emergency latrines will help to solve immediate sanitation problems and improve the public health situation.

Health

- Concerns over the consumption of unsafe drinking water is linked to the damage of kerosene cooking stoves during the earthquake, according to the USAID/DART. As a result of damaged stoves and a kerosene supply shortage in the affected area, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are concerned that people who would normally boil their drinking water are unable to do so.
- The USAID/DART continues to monitor the health situation, including outbreaks of communicable diseases. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is currently assessing recent reports of two tetanus cases in Central Java Province. As of June 6, measles immunization campaigns combined with vitamin A distribution has begun in the affected areas. According to the GOI, 17,596 people remain hospitalized.

Mt. Merapi

- As of June 6, eruptions at Mt. Merapi continue unchanged from June 5, with partial collapses of the lava dome at the summit producing avalanches of hot gas and volcanic material up to 3 kilometers away. According to U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) reports, in addition to the usual directions of rockfalls, some small rockfalls are occurring off the east side of the dome, which has not frequently occurred during this eruption. Since mid-May the volcano has remained on the highest alert level.

¹ According to the GOI, the official source for earthquake-related data is the Provincial Coordinating Body for Disaster Management (SATKORLAK). However, other departments within the GOI, including the Department of Social Affairs (DEPSOS) continue to release additional information.

- A team of Italian volcanologists is currently in Yogyakarta to monitor Mt. Merapi and plans to conduct an aerial assessment of the volcano on June 6, in conjunction with the TNI.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

USAID Assistance

- As of June 2, USAID/OFDA has pledged \$5 million for earthquake response activities. To date, emergency assistance provided by USAID totals more than \$1.8 million, which includes emergency health and shelter activities, airlifts and distribution of relief commodities, and support for humanitarian coordination efforts.
- On June 2, USAID/OFDA approved \$50,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide mobile health services to communities and transport patients to the U.S. military field hospital for treatment.
- As of June 2, USAID/OFDA is providing \$75,000 to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for humanitarian coordination activities.
- Through three airlifts, USAID/OFDA has provided 6 emergency medical kits, 150 rolls of plastic sheeting, 10,200 ten-liter water containers, and 5,004 hygiene kits. The value of these relief supplies, including transport, is more than \$361,000.
- USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to support relief activities through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal on May 28.
- On May 27, USAID/OFDA provided \$124,000 through an existing agreement with International Medical Corps (IMC) to support the deployment of a 65-person emergency medical team from Indonesian NGO Ambulan 118.
- On May 27, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia B. Lynn Pascoe declared a disaster due to the impact of the earthquake. The same day, USAID/OFDA provided \$100,000 through IFRC to support the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) relief operations to meet the immediate needs of those affected by the earthquake.

Department of Defense (DOD) Assistance

- Personnel from the Marine Fleet Surgical Company treated 145 patients at local hospitals and 125 patients at the Bantul District field hospital in the last 24 hours. To date, the field hospital has treated a total of 779 patients. The number of patients with earthquake-related injuries continues to decline, relative to patients seeking treatment for routine medical conditions. The general focus has shifted from the field hospital to mobile medical teams delivering medical supplies to remote areas. According to DOD, approximate expenditures for earthquake relief are \$2 million, as of June 6.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
IFRC/PMI	Shelter and health	Affected areas	\$100,000
IMC/Ambulan 118	Emergency medical response	Affected areas	\$124,000
IFRC	Shelter and health	Affected areas	\$1,000,000
IOM	Logistical support	Affected areas	\$50,000
OCHA	Humanitarian coordination	Affected areas	\$75,000
Various	Emergency relief supplies and transport	Affected areas	\$323,096
Various	Emergency relief supplies (en route) and transport	Affected areas	\$38,586
	DART administrative costs		\$94,632
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE IN FY 2006			\$1,805,314

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 6, 2006.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for earthquake response efforts in Indonesia can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int